NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SOUTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

By ERNST HARTERT AND ARTHUR GOODSON.

1. Pachyrhamphus peruanus sp. nov.

♀. Crown ash-grey, over the eyes a dull greenish line, hind-neck and nape ash-grey, rest of upper surface yellowish green as in *P. viridis*; tail and wings as in the latter, *i.e.* with a rufous patch on the upper wing-coverts. Sides of head and the throat pale grey; chest-band and sides of breast olivaceous green with yellow edges to the feathers, not uniform yellow as in *P. v. viridis* and *cuvieri*. Rest of under surface white with a greyish tinge on the breast—not creamy as in *P. v. viridis* and *cuvieri*. Wing, 73 mm.

Hab. Chanchamayo, state of Cuzco, South-eastern Peru, 1,500 metres.

Type: ♀ Chanchamayo, January 1905, collected by C. O. Sckunke.

The grey head and somewhat undecided superciliary line point towards immaturity, and it is probable that the specimen—unfortunately only the one female has been received—is not fully adult, but it is not like young *P. viridis*, which agree with it only in having the top of the head greyish. Probably *P. peruanus* will have to rank as a subspecies of *viridis*, but without knowing the male, this must remain uncertain. The collector marked the eyes as grey ("pardo"), bill and feet plumbeous.

2. *Forms of* Blacicus brachytarsus (Scl.).

It has already been said by Mr. Ridgway (*Birds of North and Middle America*, iv. p. 527) that specimens from Colombia, Venezuela, and Trinidad are "considerably greyer" above than those from Central America. Our series from Trinidad and the State of Cumana is certainly paler and slightly (we should not say considerably) more greyish above, the crown generally less brownish, and they are also paler underneath, the breast being less olivaceous and the abdomen paler yellow. Moreover, they have a longer wing: ♂ 75–80, ♀ 72–76 mm., if correctly sexed, while Central American specimens measure ♂ 72–75, ♀ 67–72 mm., if correctly sexed.

No name appears to be referable to this form except Taczanowski's *andinus*. This name is adopted by Berlepsch (NOV. ZOOL. 1908, p. 128) and Hellmayr and Seilern (*Archiv f. Naturg.* lxxviii. 1912. p. 84). It is difficult to believe that, in consideration of the other local forms, these birds should be exactly the same, but from comparison with a Bolivian male we are unable to find the slightest difference. *Tyrannula bogotensis* Bonaparte cannot possibly be this bird, as there are great discrepancies in the diagnosis, and *Planchesia fuliginosa* of the same author is only Gmelin's *Muscicapa fuliginosa*, in which no *Blacicus* can be recognised (cf. Berlepsch, *l.c.* p. 129).

We cannot unite with these birds our series from Cayenne and Surinam. They are smaller, wings ♂ 70·5–72·5, ♀ 67–69 mm. The colour of the upperside is slightly more greyish and the crown is not so dark, less in contrast with the back. Underside as in the Cumana and Trinidad birds. We call this bird:

Blacicus brachytarsus guianarum subsp. nov.

Type: ♂ near Paramaribo, Surinam, 6. ix. 1900. B. Chunkoo coll. (In the Tring Museum.)

In Nov. Zool. 1902, p. 59, Berlepsch and Hartert discussed a ♀ from Altagracia on the Orinoco River. This specimen is indeed very small and rather olive above, but, of course, we cannot say anything more about it until a series from Altagracia is available.

Specimens in the Tring Museum.

Guatemala, Costa Rica	6
Venezuela, Trinidad	23
Cayenne, Surinam	9
Orinoco	1

3. **Elaenia gaimardii trinitatis** subsp. nov.

The forms of *Elaenia gaimardii* have been reviewed by the late Count Berlepsch—for many years our teacher and mentor in South American ornithology—in the *Proceedings of the Fourth International Orn. Congress*, pp. 419–422. He distinguished three subspecies: *Elaenia gaimardii gaimardii*, *E. g. guianensis*, and *E. g. bogotensis*. The first he accepted as ranging from Bolivia and N.E. Peru to the Orinoco, Venezuela (Puerto Cabello), Trinidad, Brazil as far as Mattogrosso and the Rio Negro; *E. g. guianensis* as British Guiana, Cayenne, and N. Brazil (Pará); *E. g. bogotensis* as Colombia (Bogotá collections and Sta. Marta). This distribution is somewhat peculiar, and the series in the Tring Museum does not bear it out.

Our birds from the Orinoco basin differ strikingly from two skins from Pará and two from Goyaz, which seem to agree perfectly with each other. The Orinoco birds do not seem to be distinguishable from *guianensis* unless the underside is still of a richer yellow. On the other hand, five from Cumana (North Venezuela) seem to be exactly like *bogotensis* from Bogotá collections, which is altogether paler than *guianensis*. The Trinidad birds (eleven skins collected by André) are nearest to *bogotensis*, but differ in having the upperside duller, more olivaceous, not so greenish; the crown is white, as a rule without the slightest tinge of yellow; the sides of the crown is deeper blackish; the ashy-white colour of the throat seems to extend farther back to the chest, and the abdomen is paler sulphur-yellow. The wings vary much in length; barring some apparently wrongly sexed specimens, the wings seem to measure 58–60 mm. in females, 62–65 in males.

Type of *E. g. trinitatis*: ♂ Caparo, Trinidad, 20. iv. 1902, E. André coll. (Tring Museum.)

4. **Hirundinea bellicosa pallidior** subsp. nov.

Comparing eight skins of *Hirundinea bellicosa* from the provinces of Tucuman, Salta, and Catamarca, all three in the north-western part of Argentina, with twenty-one from south-eastern Brazil and one from Paraguay (Colonia Risso near the Rio Apa), it is obvious that the former are paler, especially on the underside, the upper wing-coverts have more rufous and the primaries are

not so deep black, the terminal bar to the rectrices, especially on the lateral feathers, is less wide and, as a rule, somewhat less blackish. Wing: ♂ 112–115, ♀ 104–108·5 mm. The young is paler than the adult.

Type of *H. b. pallidior*: ♂ ad. Salta, Cachi, 2,500 m. 5. iv. 1905. José Steinbach coll., No. 49. "Iris yellowish brown, feet and bill black."

5. **Tyrannus melancholicus occidentalis** subsp. nov.

Like *T. m. satrapa*, but underside paler yellow, upper tail-coverts apparently lighter also smaller.

Wing: ♂ 111, 111·5, ♀ 106, 106 mm.

Hab. San Blas, Tepic, N.W. Mexico.

Type: ♂ ad. San Blas, 20. iv. 1897.

Our specimens, two males and two females, were all shot from April 20th to 23rd, and are in rather worn plumage. Therefore the paler colour of the upper tail-coverts is open to doubt, but the shorter wings and paler yellow underside are undeniable. Probably specimens from Sinaloa belong to the same form, as Ridgway (*B. N. and Middle America*, iv. p. 701) gives for males from there the length of wings as 112·9, while in the other specimens of his large series they vary from 113 to 118·5 and 120, and are nearly all over 114 mm. None of Ridgway's females range below 109·5 (one only !) and they mostly go from 110 mm. upwards. The ♂ from Jalisco with a wing of 112·9 mm. must of course belong to our new form, as that place is not far from San Blas.

6. **Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri** subsp. nov.

Differs from *M. c. cayanensis* from Cayenne and North Brazil (24 specimens from Cayenne, Surinam, Pará, and Goyaz in the Tring Museum) in having, as a rule, more rufous on the outer webs of the primaries and the upperside not so dark and more olivaceous.

Hab. West Ecuador, Cauca Valley in Colombia, and in Bogotá collections.

Type: ♂ ad. Cachabé, N.W. Ecuador, 10. xi. 1896. W. F. H. Rosenberg. coll. (Tring Museum.)

Examined: 6 Cachabi, W. F. Rosenberg coll.; 2 San Domingo, W. Ecuador, W. Goodfellow coll.; 2 Nanegal, W. Ecuador, W. Goodfellow coll.; 1 Guayaquil, Dr. Powell coll.; 1 Cauca Valley, T. W. Paine coll.; 8 Bogotá skins.

In *Birds of North and Middle America*, iv. p. 444, Mr. Ridgway united *M. c. rufipennis* with *M. c. cayanensis* which he accepted as ranging from "Panama through Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, British Guiana, Surinam, Cayenne, to Ecuador, Eastern Peru, and the entire Amazon Valley, Bolivia, and South-western Brazil." To this distribution we cannot agree. We separate, as explained, the birds from Colombia and Ecuador (at least the western parts !), and there is no doubt at all that *M. cayanensis rufipennis* from Venezuela is quite distinct. On Trinidad it has never been found, and the specimen in the Strickland collection, said to come from Trinidad, is almost certainly wrongly labelled, like so many other skins, which were collected in Venezuela and shipped from Trinidad. Mr. Hellmayr, after whom we are naming our new subspecies, has given a review of the subspecies of *M. cayanensis* in his Revision of the Spix types (*Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss.*, II. Kl., XXII. Bd., III. Abt., 1906, p. 649). He already mentioned differences of the birds from Western Ecuador, but he considered Bogotá speci-

mens to belong to typical *cayanensis*. Our Bogotá examples do not differ from the W. Ecuadorian *hellmayri*, but it is quite possible that both the latter and *M. c. cayanensis* are found in Bogotá collections. The collections that are, or were, made by Indians and sent from Bogotá, are not all brought together near Bogotá; we know that the collectors used to go down into the valley of the Rio Meta—where typical *cayanensis* or *rufipennis* might possibly occur—and westwards into the Cauca Valley, where *hellmayri* is found.

We have three skins from Panama (2 Savannah near Panama, André coll., one Panama, Nelson coll.) which have hardly any rufous on the wing, and appear perhaps to be smaller (wing, ♂ 86, ♀ 84 mm.), while the upperside is rather greyish olive. We believe these to belong to another subspecies, but do not consider the material available sufficient for decision.

7. *Forms of* Leptopogon superciliaris.

Twice recently remarks have been published on the subspecies of *Leptopogon superciliaris*, first by Ridgway (*Birds of North and Middle Amer.* iv. p. 466 (1907)), then by Hellmayr (*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1911, vol. ii. p. 1132). Neither of these meet the case fully, as exhibited by the series in the Tring Museum. The colour of the tips of the wing-coverts is generally quite constant, as stated by Ridgway, and varies only slightly in certain localities, but not in a series, from the pale primrose-yellow of the Venezuelan form to the rich buff of the West Ecuadorian birds.

Two males from Huambo and Pozuzo, collected by Stolzmann and W. Hoffmanns, we take to be typical *superciliaris*. From these the West Ecuadorian form differs only slightly by the more olivaceous green throat and chest and a less cinereous crown. Specimens from Bogotá collections and Costa Rica seem to be identical with each other, unless the crown of the head in the latter is more greenish, less slaty; if separable from the West Ecuadorian form, which seems to have less white on the forehead, the Bogotá bird would, of course, have to be called *Leptopogon superciliaris poliocephalus*.

Our seven skins from Venezuela (Cumaná, Caripé, and Cumbre de Valencia near Puerto Cabello) differ from all these by their pale primrose-yellow tips to the outer webs of the greater upper wing-coverts and outer margins of the secondaries, and more whitish throat and more yellowish, less olivaceous, chest. The crown of the head is slate-coloured, more cinereous than in the West Ecuadorian race, but agrees with the skins from Bogotá collections, from which they merely differ by the pale spots to the wing-coverts and edges to the secondaries. The wings vary remarkably: ♂ Cumaná (André coll.), 69; ♂ Cumbre de Valencia (S. M. Klages coll.), 65 mm.; supposed females from Cumaná and Caripé, 61–72; ♀ Cumbre de Valencia, 63 mm.

We name the North Venezuelan form:

Leptopogon superciliaris venezuelensis subsp. nov.

Type: Cumbre de Valencia near Puerto Cabello, 14. i. 1910, S. M. Klages coll. (In the Tring Museum.)

We are not at all sure about two skins collected by Ockenden at Santo Domingo, Carabaya (in June), and Caradoc, Marcapata (in March). The former has the wing-spots quite pale, the latter more buff; the former has the

abdomen almost whitish, the latter certainly more yellow; probably this form differs again from *superciliaris*, as Ridgway (*l.c.*) also calls attention to the pale underside of a Bolivian specimen.

8. *The forms of* **Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens.**

1. *Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens sulphurescens* (Spix).

Platyrhynchus sulphurescens Spix, *Av. Brasil.* ii. p. 10. pl. xii. fig. 1 (1825—"in sylvis Provinciae Rio de Janeiro, Piauhy et flum. Amazonum." Terra typica: Rio de Janeiro).

We have 3 ♂, 2 ♀ from São Paulo, collected by Hempel, and 1 ♂ from Minas Geraes, collected by A. Robert.

The crown almost uniform with the back, but slightly darker and sometimes tinged with grey. Back bright olivaceous green. Wings: 68–70, 1 ♀ 66·5 mm.

2. *Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens assimilis* (Pelz.).

Rhynchocyclus assimilis Pelzeln, *Orn. Brasil.* p. 110 (1869—Rio Negro, North Brazil).

We have a series from Calama on the Rio Madeira, from Teffe, Rio Solimoës, and from Chamicuros, East Peru, and Xeberos, collected by Bartlett.

These birds differ chiefly by the more slaty-grey crown and darker upper surface. Wings from 62–71 mm.

3. *Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens pallescens* subsp. nov.

Upperside as in *Rh. s. sulphurescens*, but the green slightly brighter, underside considerably paler, more sulphur-yellow. Wings: 68·5, 65, 63 mm.

The Tring Museum has one specimen (evidently a male, but not sexed) from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 21.viii.1889, No. 197, Gustav Garlepp coll. (type of *R. s. pallescens*!), and two skins, both sexed males, but smaller, collected by J. Steinbach at elevations of 450 and 750 metres in the province of Sara, Bolivia, in December 1905.

4. *Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens cherriei* subsp. nov.

Closely allied to adult *R. s. assimilis*, but the crown of the head not so slaty, more olivaceous, tinged with green; under-surface paler, more sulphureous; the yellow edges to the upper wing-coverts generally not so conspicuous and somewhat narrower. Wings 62–68·5, the latter measurement exceptional, generally only to 66 and 67 mm. The specimens with wings of 62 and 63 mm. probably all females, though partially sexed "males." *Rh. s. assimilis* is larger, the wings of the males ranging up to 70 and 71 mm.

Habitat: Cayenne, Surinam, British Guiana, Caura River, and Maipures on the Orinoco.

Type: ♂ ad. Cayenne, 2.xii.1902. No. 1,001, Geo. K. Cherrie and B. T. Gault coll. "Iris pale greyish. Bill above black, below pale, nearly flesh-colour." (Tring Museum.)

Named after J. K. Cherrie, who collected most of our specimens. 15 specimens compared.

The specimen No. 11,407 from Maipures, Orinoco, has been erroneously enumerated as *Rh. poliocephalus* in Nov. Zool. 1902, p. 47. Both species occur in the same places.

Ridgway's *Rh. klagesi*, described from Maripa in Venezuela, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, xix. p. 115, 1906, is apparently a specimen of *Rh. poliocephalus sclateri*; the wing measurement (52 mm.) is too small for any *sulphurescens*. This has already been suggested by Hellmayr in the Record of Ornithological Literature for 1906 in the *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*.

5. *Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens berlepschi* subsp. nov.

Differs from *Rh. s. sulphurescens* in its lighter and more yellow underside, from *Rh. s. cherriei* in its lighter and more yellowish green upperside and much brighter yellow underside. The crown of the head is almost uniform with the back, and shows very little if any slaty tinge. It is nearest to *Rh. s. flavo-olivaceus*, but duller throughout and with the throat darker and more greenish. Wings, 67–69 mm.

Hab.: Northern Venezuela (Cumana, Puerto Cabello) and Trinidad.

Type: "♀" (probably ♂) Caparo, Trinidad, 9. iv. 1902. E. André coll. (Tring Museum.) "Iris dark brown. Bill above black, lower mandible dirty white. Feet black."

Ten from Trinidad, 3 from North Venezuela compared. Named in honour of the late Count Berlepsch, one of the greatest authorities on South American ornithology.

6. *Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens exortivus* Bangs.

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens exortivus Bangs, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, xxi. p. 163 (1908—Santa Marta Mountains, Colombia).

We have unfortunately no specimens from Santa Marta. Half a dozen Bogotá skins in the Tring Museum and a (supposed) ♀ from Jimenez in W. Colombia (Merwyn G. Palmer coll.) have been named *exortivus* by Hellmayr. They have the crown of the head slaty-grey, forming a distinct cap, thus differing at a glance from *Rh. s. flavo-olivaceus* of Panama, as described by Bangs, and in fact from all the other forms, but we cannot see that these birds are paler generally than *R. s. sulphurescens*, except on the underside, where this is striking.

Bangs, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, xxiii. p. 72. 1910, described a new form as:

Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens asemus

from Jimenez, W. Colombia, Merwyn G. Palmer coll., but the description does not agree with our example from the same place and collection. We suspect that *asemus* is a form of *Rh. cinereiceps*, which would then not be a subspecies of *sulphurescens*, as suggested by Bangs, but a distinct species, occurring together with forms of *sulphurescens*.

We have a specimen identified by Hellmayr as *Rh. sulphurescens aequatorialis* from West Ecuador which only differs from *cinereiceps* in having a slightly darker grey head and less extended grey throat. A Peruvian skin named *Rh. sulph. peruvianus* does not seem to differ from the Ecuadorian specimen. *Rh. megacephalus flavotectus* Hart., from N.-W. Ecuador, has been considered as a subspecies of *sulphurescens* by Berlepsch (*Proc. Orn. Congr.* 1905, p. 482), but we are convinced that this is a mistake.

7. *Rhynchocyclus sulphurescens flavo-olivaceus* Lawr.

Rhynchocyclus flavo-olivaceus Lawrence, *Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York*, viii. p. 8 ("1863"—Lion Hill, Panama). Cf. Ridgway, *Birds North and Middle America*, iv. 391.

Very light above and below, crown almost uniform with back. Panama.

9. *Note on the distribution of* **Platyrhynchus coronatus.**

In NOV. ZOOL. 1902, p. 607, one of us mentioned *Platyrhynchus coronatus* Sel. as being found at Lita and Cachyjaeu in N.-W. Ecuador. We find now that these two birds are not typical *P. coronatus*, described from East Ecuador, and extending to Western Brazil and Guiana, but that they belong to *Pl. coronatus superciliaris* Lawr., described from Panama, or to a new subspecies, closely allied to the latter. Our two West Ecuadorian birds are darker, especially on the chest and sides of breast, but we cannot decide from two specimens whether these differences are constant.

10. *Forms of* **Dendrocolaptes validus.**

Thanks to the kindness of Dr. Clubb in Liverpool we were able to compare the type of *Dendrocolaptes multistrigatus* Eyton in the Derby collection, Liverpool Museum. It agrees absolutely with Colombian skins from Bogotá collections, and can therefore not have come from Peru, but from Colombia. The skin, as it is now, is in excellent condition, but has been mounted and dismounted. The subspecies of *Dendrocolaptes validus*, now that the identity of *multistrigatus* is cleared up (cf. Hellmayr and Seilern, *Arch. f. Naturg.* lxxviii. 1912, p. 117), will therefore have to stand as follows:

1. *Dendrocolaptes validus validus* Tsch.

Central and East Peru, and, according to Hellmayr, Western Brazil, also probably East Ecuador.

2. *D. validus plagosus* Salv. and Godman.

British Guiana and Cayenne to N.-E. Brazil.

3. *D. validus multistrigatus* Eyt.

Colombia: Bogotá collections and Antioquia. Hellmayr, in agreement with other authors, unites with these the form from the Andes of Merida in Venezuela. Three specimens in the Tring Museum, however, show the bars on the abdomen generally narrower and less continuous, more broken up, than in Colombian skins. It would, therefore, seem to be probable that they formed another subspecies, which would have to be called *D. validus berlepschi* (Mad.). (See *Dendrexetastes berlepschi* Madarász, *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar.* i. p. 463, 1903.)

4. *D. validus seilerni* subsp. nov.

Differs—as described by Hellmayr and Seilern—as follows from *D. v. multistrigatus*: the throat is less uniform, the feathers being edged with oliva-

ceous brown, giving the throat a striped appearance, the light stripes on jugulum and chest are conspicuously narrower. The bars on the underside are finer and more broken up, as in our Merida specimens. The tail is slightly darker. Cf. *Arch. f. Naturg.* lxxviii. 1912, p. 117.

Hab.: San Esteban and Cumbre de Valencia.

Type: No. 2,803, Cumbre Chiquito near San Esteban, 19. xi. 1909. S. M. Klages coll.

5. *D. validus costaricensis* Ridgw.

Costa Rica and Chiriqui.

Of *D. puncticollis*, which, according to Ridgway, is probably a subspecies of *validus*, we have no specimens in the Tring Museum.

11. *On a new subspecies of* **Picolaptes albolineatus.**

Comparing our series in the Tring Museum of what is called *Picolaptes albolineatus*, it is evident that there must be several distinct races; of most of these our material is not large, and the differences are very slight, but birds from the littoral of North-eastern Venezuela stand out too strikingly to be ignored. We propose to call this form:

Picolaptes albolineatus littoralis subsp. nov.

This subspecies differs from typical *albolineatus* from Colombia in the upperside being pale, not deep rufous brown; the ground-colour of the crown of the head being generally not so deep, and the light stripes as a rule wider. Underneath the light shaft-stripes are wider and more buff, less creamy white. Perhaps this new form is also larger, as the wing of one (male, doubtless, though not sexed) reaches 101 mm., but others are smaller. Females are much smaller, a difference of over 5 mm. The bill appears generally to be slenderer.

Hab. Coastal region of North Venezuela.

Type: ♂ ad., Quebrada Seca, State of Cumana, Venezuela, 9. ii. 1898. No. 143, Caracciolo coll. (Tring Museum.)

Of this form we have two specimens from the State of Cumana, two from Guiria on the Gulf of Paria, collected by Comte de Dalmas, and two taken by Albert Moequerys and said to come from Valencia; these latter may, by some mistake, have been wrongly labelled, as a skin from San Esteban, inland of Puerto Cabello, is quite different, hardly differing from Bogotá skins. Judging from three skins, collected by André (cf. Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xiii. 1906. p. 30), the Trinidad birds seem to agree with those from Cumana, being at least as pale on the upperside, though the under surface appears to be more greyish.

Six skins from the Orinoco Valley, collected by Cherrie, agree on the whole very well with Colombian skins, but appear to be slightly more greyish underneath.

12. **Xenops genibarbis ridgwayi** subsp. nov.

While the South-American forms of *Xenops genibarbis* have been excellently reviewed by Hellmayr in Nov. Zool. 1907, pp. 54, 55, the Central-American ones have hitherto been united under the name *X. genibarbis mexicanus* Sel.,

though Ridgway (*Birds of North and Middle America*, v. p. 174) calls attention to the differences between specimens from British Honduras and Mexico and those from Costa Rica, and suggests that "the species almost certainly requires further subdivision."

Looking at our series from Guatemala, which agrees apparently with Mexican specimens, and Panama and Costa Rica, the difference between the former (from Guatemala) and those from Panama and Costa Rica is so striking, that one must wonder that they have not yet been separated. The specimens from southern Central America, *i.e.* Costa Rica and Panama, are much less rusty on the upperside, the crown of the head is not so brown, and the under surface considerably more olivaceous; these birds, as a matter of fact, differ at a glance, but are very closely allied to *X. genibarbis littoralis* of Western Ecuador and *X. genibarbis neglectus* Todd from Northern Venezuela. From *neglectus* they differ in having the upperside slightly browner, the under surface not quite so olivaceous, from *littoralis* in having the crown browner, less olivaceous, the breast and abdomen lighter, less brownish olive. When describing his *X. genibarbis neglectus* (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, xxvi. 1913. p. 173) Todd should have compared his new form also with *X. g. littoralis*, with which it agrees much better in the more olivaceous underside, unless he took specimens of our *ridgwayi* for typical *mexicanus*.

Habitat of *X. g. ridgwayi*: Costa Rica, Panama, and the little islands of Iguaros, Sevilla, Almijas, and Medidor.

Type: ♂ Tocoumé, Panama, 7.iii.1899. E. André coll. "Iris very dark brown. Beak black, base of lower mandible pale. Feet dark slate" (André).

We have examined 14 skins from the above-said islands, Panama and Costa Rica, collected by J. H. Batty, E. André, J. Watson, Underwood and Cherrie. Of *littoralis* the Tring Museum possesses 5, of *neglecta* 2 specimens, the latter from Las Quigas near San Esteban, the type locality, and the Cumbre de Valencia, collected by S. M. Klages.

13. *Note on* **Xenops rutilus heterurus.**

In Nov. Zool. 1908, p. 147, Count Berlepsch quoted specimens from Cayenne as *X. r. heterurus*, though stating that they were smaller than Bogotá specimens, and had more black in the tails than *X. r. rutilus*. The fact is that the Cayenne specimens and others from Surinam differ strikingly from *X. r. heterurus* in size and shape of bill and colour of underside. They would form a distinct new subspecies, unless they might be *X. tenuirostris*, which is unknown to us. The extent of black in the tail varies a good deal.

14. *Note on* **Glyphorhynchus cuneatus castelnaudi** Des Murs.

The distribution of the various forms of *G. cuneatus* is evidently very little understood at present. Most authors have treated all the birds from Brazil to Cayenne and the Orinoco as typical *cuneatus*, while Peruvian and Ecuadorian birds were separated as *G. cuneatus castelnaudi*. Bogotá (Colombian) specimens were called *castelnaudi* by Hellmayr in 1911 (*P. Z. S.*, 1911, p. 1152), but Brabourne and Chubb (*List B. S. Amer.* p. 248) called them typical *cuneatus*.

G. c. cuncatus is probably restricted to Eastern Brazil and is distinguished

from *castelnaudi* by its considerably larger bill. This is striking in a series from Pará which agree with those from Bahia.

G. castelnaudi has been described from Peru and seems to extend to Colombia.

Specimens from Cayenne, the Orinoco Valley, British Guiana, and Surinam are in no case typical *cuneatus* as they have smaller bills and a more uniform and brighter rufescent throat. They are very closely allied to *castelnaudi*, but differ in having the breast and abdomen more brownish, not quite so dark, and the throat generally more rufescent, the upper part of the throat being in many specimens almost uniform rufous. The bill is generally less powerful, especially if seen from below. We propose for this form the name:

Glyphyrhynchus cuneatus simillimus subsp. nov.

Type: ♂ Ipousin, Approuague River, Cayenne, 6. i. 1903. No. 13,020, Geo. K. Cherrie coll.

15. **Xiphorhynchus nanus demonstratus** subsp. nov.

It has already been pointed out by Hellmayr and Seilern (*Archiv f. Naturg.* lxxviii. pp. 110, 111, 1912) that specimens from Northern Venezuela differ from typical *nanus* from Panama. There is no doubt that this is the case, the ground-colour of the crown being less black, the buff spots on the head and nape generally wider, the underside being more rusty yellowish. Hellmayr and Seilern called attention to some other differences, which we cannot find to exist at all, as they are quite variable, and to the smaller size of the North-Venezuelan birds. This latter character is doubtful. Six Venezuelan males have the wings 105–110 mm., two females 97 and 99, while Panama males have wings of 110–114, but females 93–97 mm.

Habitat of *X. n. demonstratus*: North-western Venezuela from Tocuyo to Puerto Cabello.

Type: ♂ ad. San Esteban Valley, 11. xi. 1909, No. 2,823, S. M. Klages coll. (In Tring Museum.)

Mr. Hellmayr treats *X. nanus* as a subspecies of *guttatus*, but it is perhaps safer to be a bit hesitating at present in grouping these forms.

Bangs (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, xxiii. p. 72, 1910) described, apparently from a single specimen (!) a *X. rosenbergi* from the Cauca Valley in Western Colombia. We have from the same valley a specimen collected by the late J. H. Batty, sexed "♀" but with a wing of 114 mm., so that it must be a male! If this is the bird described by Bangs, then the description is rather misleading, for it should not have been compared with the rather different *chunchotambo*, which has much more rounded scaly spots on the throat and jugulum and a straighter bill. Our specimen from the Rio Cauca resembles so closely the typical *nana* from Panama, that we are unable to state any differences at all.

Ridgway (*Birds North and Middle America*, v. p. 251) extends the range of *nana* to Colombia, but does not mention Venezuela at all.